THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,457, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
——— including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
——— including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers		0 8

As he pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot beforwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance. Single copy 8 annas.

Postage to England in advance, Rs. 5 per annum vid Marseilles. Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

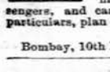
To sail early in January. Will call on the Coast if sufficient inducements offer.

MESSRS. T. & W. Smith's Fine Ship GOSFORTH, ALEXANDER SHAW, Commander, carries an experienced Surgeon, and has excellent accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain SHAW, or to GREY & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about 25th proximo.



THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship COSPATRICK, 1,200 Tons register, J. A. ELMSLIE, Commander, has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 10th December 1862. Agent.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 10th proximo.

THE fine A 1 Clipper built Ship CITY OF CARLISLE, 936 tons Register, N. PERRYMAN, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th Dec., 1862. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Splendid Clipper Ship JAMES LIVESEY, A 1, for 18 years, 1071 Tons Register, W. C. BROAD, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail about the middle of December.

For light Freight or Passage, apply to Captain BROAD, or to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine Clipper Ship TALAVERA, A 1, 17 years, 1,160 Tons Register, a favorite Ship and well known for her rapid passages in the Calcutta trade, and having the greater portion of her Cargo on board, will positively sail before the 31st December.

For rate of Freight or Passage, apply to Captain BROWN on board, or to COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship SALSETTE, (1,900 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 27th December, at 8 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 24th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 15th December 1862.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship GANGES, (1,300 Tons and 500 H. P.) Captain C. J. WILKINSON, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 29th December, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 15th December 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Saturday the 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (The Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.

McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
,, do. do. Balmoral Boots.
,, do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
,, do. French Calf Walking do.
,, Shooting Boots with hooks.
,, French Calf Oxford Shoes.
,, Enamel do. do.
Ladies' Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
,, Bronze Kid do. do. do.
,, Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

Notices.

TRIP TO BASSEIN.—A Steamer plies between Tanna and Bassein every day high tide.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Cospatrick*, Captain ELMSLIE, from London, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expence of the concerned.

Captain ELMSLIE will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th December 1862.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Her Majesty*, Captain SEYMOUR, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expence of the concerned.

Captain SEYMOUR will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th December 1862.

NOTICE.—THE CONSIGNEES OF GOODS by the Ship *James Pilkington*, wrecked in the Bay of Veraswah, are hereby informed that portions of the goods have now been recovered, and will be delivered over to parties claiming them on payment. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS,

Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Brandon*, Captain J. B. JOLLY, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents, Ship *Brandon*.

Bombay, 15th December 1862.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, &c. McCORMICK & Co., Ship Chandlers, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents, have commenced business at 15, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Clore & Co.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and out-stations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige by doing so with an early assistance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAGAZON.—NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronized them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most delightfully situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

F. BORSINI respectfully informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business at HORIZONTAL DURLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.

Charges moderate.—TERMS CASH.

4, Medow Street, (upstairs), Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship *Empress of India*.—A fresh consignment of the celebrated Parradin Candles. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Books, &c. for Sale.

Just published, Demy 8vo. Half-bound. Price Rs. 3.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CONSTITUTING

THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,

WITH

THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT

AND

OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

CONTENTS:—Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Letters Patent. Rules of the High Court. Opening of the Court. Act of the Legislative Council relating to the Levy of Fees and Stamp Duties in the High Court.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1863.

JUST received, a large supply of LETTS'S DIARIES for the ensuing year. Prices as follows:—

				Rs. as.
No. 8.—1 day to a Page.	For Memorandums			5 0
	Ruled for Accounts			5 0
—— Russia leather Cover, with lock				9 8
No. 9.—2 days to a Page. Both kinds as above.				4 8
—— Russia leather Cover, with lock				9 0
No. 10.—3 days to a Page. Both kinds as above.				3 8
—— Russia leather Cover, with lock				8 8
No. 11.—Both kinds as above				2 0
No. 11 B.—For Cash Accounts Debit and Credit.				4 8
No. 11 D.—For Cash Accounts and Memorandums				4 8
No. 12.—For Memorandums				2 4
No. 13.—For Ditto				2 0
No. 17.—For Ditto				0 8
No. 31.—Scribbling Diary, interleaved with blotting paper				2 0
No. 32.	Ditto	Ditto	..	1 8
No. 33.	Ditto	Ditto	...	1 12
No. 34.	Ditto	Ditto	...	1 4
No. 35.	Ditto	Ditto	...	1 4

The same Nos. not interleaved.—Rs. 1¼ 1, 1½, 2, and 2½ respectively.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED TO Rs. 16 per Annum,

Post-free in India.

To *Soldiers'* and *Native Libraries* Rs. 14.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY

FOR DECEMBER CONTAINS

THE USUAL AMOUNT OF INFORMATION AND ENTERTAINMENT,

COMPRISING CONTINUATIONS OF

Okamandel; Letters on Amateur Acting; The Corpora Quadrigemina *(Kuonge and Calpes)*; Nirgis; The Deccan; Incidents in the Life of a Grammar-School-Boy;

ALSO, A PICTURE—A MORAL—A LECTURE, POLITICS AND LITERATURE.

INTELLIGENCE AND FIELD-SPORTS.

Single Nos. Rs. 1½ each.—All Back Nos. in print, and available in loose sets or bound vols. Early application should be made for these.

Subscribers' Names registered, and payments received, by Messrs. LePage & Co., Calcutta; Manager *Delhi Gazette* Press, Agra; Messrs. W. Cockell & Co., Lahore; Mr. J. Higginbotham, Madras; and the Publishers, Bombay.

Books, &c. for Sale.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

JUST RECEIVED PER "BEHAR."

THE COUNT OF MONTE CHRISTO. Illustrated, cloth gilt	Rs.	4 8
THE BOOK OF PRAISE. From the best English Hymn Writers. Selected and Arranged by Sir Roundell Palmer, with Vignette by T. Woolner, engraved by C. H. Jeens. Post 8vo extra cloth		3 12
THE PENTATEUCH AND BOOK OF JOSHUA CRITICALLY EXAMINED. Part I. "The Pentateuch examined as an Historical Narrative." By the Right Rev. J. W. Colenso, Bishop of Natal. 8vo.		4 8
CHRISTOPHER NORTH: A Memoir of John Wilson, late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. Compiled from Family Papers and other Sources, by his Daughter Mrs. Gordon. 2 vols. crown 8vo.		17 0
THE LAST DAY OF OUR LORD'S PASSION. By the Rev. William Hanna, LL.D., Author of the "Life of Dr. Chalmers." 5th Edition Ex. Fcap. 8vo.		3 12
PETER PARLEY'S ANNUAL FOR 1863. Eight full page Illustrations. Cloth gilt edges		3 12
MARIETTA. A Tale. By T. A. Trollope. Second Edition. Post 8vo., cloth		5 12
OLIVE BLAKE'S GOOD WORK. By J. C. Jeffreson. Crown 8vo. cloth. Cheap Edition		3 12
SYNOPTICAL INDEX TO THE ENGLISH CYCLOPÆDIA. Half bound, cloth		4 8
COUNSELS OF AN INVALID. Letters on Religious Subjects, by the late Dr. D. Wilson of Edinburgh, with Vignette Portrait of the Author. Fcap. 8vo. extra cloth		3 8
THE LADY OF LATHAM. By Mrs. Norton. 4th Edition. Post 8vo. with Steel Vignette and Frontispiece, cloth gilt		3 8
MANUAL OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. Historical and Critical, with an Appendix on English Metres. By Dr. Arnold. Post 8vo.		8 0
THE MISSIONARY LIFE AND LABOURS OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER. With a Sketch of the General Results of Roman Catholic Missions among the Heathen. By H. Venn, Prebendary of St. Paul's. Post 8vo.		5 12
LINES LEFT OUT. By the Author of "Peep of Day," being a Continuation of "Line upon Line." 18mo. cloth		2 0
TUPER'S PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY. New Edition. Crown 8vo. extra cl. gilt edges.		6 0
VITI; An Account of a Government Mission to the Vitian or Figian Islands in the Years 1860 and 61. By Dr. B. Seeman. A Map, four Coloured Lithographs, and four Woodcuts. 8vo. cloth		10 8
STIRRING TIMES UNDER CANVAS. (The Mutinies in India.) By Capt. J. S. A. Herford. Post 8vo		8 0
DR. CARPENTER ON THE MICROSCOPE. 3rd Edition, with Plates and Engravings. Fcap. 8vo. cloth		8 12
NO CHURCH. By the Author of High Church. (Hurst and Blackett's Standard Library.) 1 vol. crown 8vo. cloth. Illustrated by Tenniell.		3 12
RAGGED LIFE IN EGYPT. By M. L. Whateley. With Illustrations		2 12
WEALE'S RUDIMENTARY SERIES. Haddon's Elementary Arithmetic. By Arman ...		0 12
Key to ditto ditto		0 12
Handbook of the Telegraph		0 12
Mathematical Theory of the Steam Engine		0 12
PHOTO-ZINCOGRAPHY. By Captain A. De C. Scott, Royal Engineers; under the Superintendence of Col. Sir H. James, Royal Engineer. 8vo.		9 0
JEAN AND JEANNETTE. By T. Gautier. Fcap. sewed		1 8
FRERES DE LA COTE. By Gonzales. Fcap. sewed		1 8
DICKENS'S WORKS (ILLUSTRATED EDITION). Christmas Books. Post 8vo. cloth		5 12
GUIZOT'S EMBASSY TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S. New and Cheap Edition. Crown 8vo		4 8
THE RISEN REDEEMER. The Gospel History from the Resurrection to the Day of Pentecost. By F. W. Krumacher. Post 8vo. cloth		3 12
HODGE PODGE. A Medley of Christmas Tales, Fairy Stories, Biographies, Anecdotes, Charades, Riddles, Conundrums, Jokes, and Witticisms, and all Sorts of Fun. By E. Routledge		0 12
REV. T. BOAZ' MEMORIALS. The Missionary Pastor. Memorials of Rev. T. Boaz, LL.D., twenty-four years Missionary in Calcutta. By his Widow, edited by his Brother. Small crown 8vo. cloth		4 4
THE GRAVE THOUGHTS OF A COUNTRY PARSON. By the Author of "Recreations of a Country Parson." Fcap. 8vo.		2 12
THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE TAEPING REBELLION IN CHINA; From Original Documents and Information Collected in China. By Commander Brine, R. N., F.R.G.S., lately employed in Chinese Water. Maps and Plans. Post 8vo.		8 0
FIVE MONTHS ON THE YANG-TsZE RIVER. A Narrative of the Expedition sent to Explore its Upper Waters; with Notices of the Present Rebellion in China. By Capt. T. W. Blakiston, R.A. Map and Illustrations. 8vo.		13 8
ANNALS OF THE WARS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, 1800-15. By Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, D.C.L. In 4 vols. fcap. 8vo. Uniform with "The Wars of the Eighteenth Century." Vols. 1 & 2		8 0
MRS. GROTE'S COLLECTED PAPERS. Original and Reprinted, in Verse and Prose. 8vo. cloth		8 0
TRAVELS IN THE ANDES OF PERU AND INDIA. While Superintending the Collection of Cinchona Plants and Seeds, and the Introduction of the Cultivation of Bark. By Clements R. Markham, Map and Illustrations. 8vo.		12 0
NIPHON AND PECHELI; Or, Two years in Japan. By E. S. Fonblanque. 8vo. with Lithographic Illustrations		16 0
GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By C. Dickens. A Cheap Edition, in One Volume. Post 8vo. cloth		5 12
LIFE IN HEAVEN. By the Author of "Heaven our Home" and "Meet for Heaven." Foolscap 8vo. cloth		2 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *Modi* one anna per copy. Hindustanee New Testament, new edition one rupee. Hindi Ditto, two rupees.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY, 28, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE.

The Law of Contracts. By J. W. Smith, Esq. 3rd Edn. 1860. By J. G. Malcolm, Esq., of Inner Temple	Rs.	12 0
A Selection of Leading Cases on various branches of the Law; with notes by J. W. Smith, Esq. 5th Edn. 2 vols. 1862. By F. P. Maude and T. E. Chitty		47 4
A Compendium of Mercantile Law. By J. W. Smith, Esq., 6th Edn. 1859. By G. M. Dowdeswell, Barrister		27 0
A Manual of Equity Jurisprudence founded on the Works of Story and Spence, &c., &c. By J. W. Smith, Esq., 6th Edn. 1861		9 0
A Treatise on the Law of Contracts, and upon the defences to actions thereon. By the late Jos. Chitty, Jun., Esq., 6th Edn. 1857. By J. A. Russell, LL.B.		24 0
The Cabinet Lawyer, a popular digest of the Laws of England, &c., &c., 19th Edn. 1862		7 0
The Institutes of Justinian, with English introduction, translation, and notes. 2nd Edn. 1859. By T. C. Sandars, M.A.		11 4
The Dictionary of Daily Wants, complete in 1 vol.		5 12
Wonderful Things of all Nations. 2 vols		4 0
Great Facts. Illustrated. By F. C. Bakewell		2 12
Whateley's Logic		3 12
—— Rhetoric		2 12
Cooper's the Pioneers		0 12
Marryat's Frank Mildmay		0 12
Disraeli's Ixion in Heaven		0 12
Percy Effingham. By author of Valentine Vox.		1 8
Maretimo: a story of adventure. By E. St. John.		1 8
Lizzie Leigh and other tales. By author of Mary Barton		1 8
The Falcon Family; or Young Ireland		1 8
The Blithedale Romance		1 8
Liveand Learn		2 0
The Whiteboy. By Mrs. S. C. Hall		1 8
The Levantine Family. By E. St. John		1 8
Eustace Conyers. By Jas. Hannay		1 8
Melincourt, with ten thousand a year		1 8
Dickens's Barnaby Rudge		2 8
—— Household Words, Vols. 1 to 19 complete (a Splendid Library in themselves)		66 8

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Books, &c. for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort

THE THREE ARMS, by Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. OF 1860 in neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHURCH SERVICES.—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of CHURCH SERVICES, of all sizes and descriptions of binding—some of them very handsome, and well adapted for presents. Prices vary from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 20.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

PRESENTATION GIFT.

RICHLY ILLUMINATED CHURCH SERVICE, beautifully bound in Morocco, Antique, with gilt-edrims, Clasps and Ornamental Medieval Covers. The frontispiece is richly illuminated, and is also adorned with an exquisite miniature Photograph of a sacred painting by one of the old masters. The morning Service, the Psalms, and, in short, each Service and the Morning and Evening Lessons are prefaced by a richly illuminated Frontispiece. The volume is enclosed in a handsome Morocco Case, with locket, and lined with white silk.

Price Net Cash Rs. twelve. (12 Rs.)

N. B.—Cash must accompany all orders for this valuable Gift Book, as the price is exceedingly low.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING.—The undersigned have just received from Calcutta, for sale on commission, a few copies of "A TREATISE ON PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY, exemplified in two sets of books, designed for the use of Schools and private Students; to which is added a VOCABULARY OF MERCANTILE TERMS. BY CHARLES D'CRUZ, of the Bengal Academy."—Price to purchasers in Bombay, Rs. 2½. To those at Outstations, Rs. 2½. *Cash.*

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wasc, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejoores, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BENARES."

English Non-Conformity. By Robert Vaughan, D.D.	Rs.	5 12
"Christopher North:" A Memoir of John Wilson, late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. 2 vols. Compiled from family papers and other sources, by his daughter Mrs. Gordon		18 0
Les Misérables. By Victor Hugo. 2 vols. Authorised English Translation		23 12
Contributions to Practical Medicine. By Jas. Begbie, M.D., &c. &c.		8 0
Physiology, and its aids to the study and treatment of Disease. By E. D. Mapother, M.D. 130 illustrations		6 12
On the Mountain: being the Welsh Experiences of A. Black and J. White, Esqs., moralists, photographers, fishermen, and botanists. By the Revd. G. Tugwell, M.A.		5 4
Manual of Veterinary Science. By W. Dick, 2nd Edn.		3 12
Slaves of the Ring; or, before and after. By author of "Grandmother's Money," &c. 3 vols.		23 12
Our Companions in Glory; or, Society in Heaven Contemplated. By Revd. J. M. Killen, M.A.		3 12
The Second Mother: Her Trials and Joys. By Mrs. Geldart		2 12
Peter Parley's Annual for 1863. A Christmas and New Year's Present for Young people		3 12
English Women of Letters. Biographical Sketches. 2 vols. By Julia Kavanagh		15 12
Popular Scottish Poems, chiefly of a humourous and descriptive character. With notes		1 0
China and its People; a book for Young Readers. By a Missionary's wife		1 12
A Sailor-Boy's Log-Book from Portsmouth to the Peiho. Edited by W. White		3 12
Gray's Poetical Works, with Essay by Lord Carlisle. (The Eton Edition)		3 12
Sonnets of Italy. By W. Chambers		2 12
Eyes and Ears. By H. W. Beecher		2 12
Marietta: a novel. By T. A. Trollope. 2nd Edition		5 12
Colonel Robertson's (6th Foot) Catechism adapted to latest edition New Infantry Drill		3 12
Malton's Sapleton Diagrams for examination in Company and Battalion Drill. 1862		3 8
The Daily Family Abroad, 2 vols. By Lever		3 0
Blow Hot, Blow Cold. By A. Mayhew		0 12
The Quiver, Vol. 2		3 8
London Society, Feb. to June. Vol. 1		5 12
London Journal, Jan. to June. Vol. 35		3 8
Reynold's Miscellany, Jan. to June. Vol. 28		3 0
The Economic and Comprehensive English Dictionary. By Arnold J. Cooley		5 12
Annual Retrospect of Engineering and Architecture, 1861		5 12
Manual of Civil Engineering. 2 vols. By W. J. M. Rankine, C.E.		12 8
Reminiscences of Captain Gronow. 2nd Edition revised		6 12
Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe		2 12
Sinnott's Military Catechism, 1862		2 4
Fisher's Young Man's Companion		2 0
Every Boy's Book. New Edition		5 8
Enquire within upon everything		2 0
Illustrated Drawing Book. By R. S. Burn		1 8
The Channings, 3 vols. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," and "Danesbury House"		23 12
Principles of Whist. By Cavendish		2 0
Shipman's Attorney's New Pocket Book, Notary's Manual, &c. &c. By G. Allnut, Barrister		9 0
Cobbett's English Grammar		1 8
Chesterfield's advice to His Son		1 4
Maunder's Little Lexicon		2 0
Maunder's Little Treasury		1 4
Forbes's Hash-o-Banat (in Hindoostanee)		9 8
Illustrated London Spelling Book (coloured)		1 8
Illustrated London Reading Book		1 12
Play Books.—The Lear of Private Life. His Last Legs. Lottery Ticket. Each		0 8
Amusing Alphabets		1 0
Key to Hunter's Arithmetic		0 12
Cassell's Amusing Experiments		0 12
The Lady's Album of Fancy Work		2 12
One Hundred Songs, Music and Words. By H. Russell		0 12
Two Hundred Dances, &c. for the Flute. By R. S. Pratten		1 2
Sola's Instructions for the Spanish Guitar		4 8
Clinton's Complete Flute Preceptor		8 12
Jones's Complete Cornopean Tutor		8 12
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. 45—Jan. to June, 1862		4 8
Chambers's Encyclopædia of Universal Knowledge for the People. Vols. 1 to 4		27 0
The Family Friend, enlarged series Jan. to June, 1862		2 12
The Six-Penny Magazine, vols. 1 to 3		8 4
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 5, Jan. to June, 1862		5 12
The Necromancer, By Reynolds		3 0
The Rye House Plot, ditto		4 14
The Massacre of Glencoe, ditto		4 2
Ellen Percy, 2 vols. ditto		9 12
The Bronze Statue, ditto		4 2
The Young Duchess, ditto		4 14
The Days of Hogarth, ditto		2 0
The Soldiers Wife, ditto		2 0
Practitioner's Pharmacopoiæ, By J. Foote		3 12
Edinburgh Review for October		4 8
Quarterly Review for July and October, each		4 8
Wedding Envelopes very handsome.		
Church Services, a Choice Selection.		
Cigares Anti-Asthmatiques Rs. 3 per box.		

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.

No. 1, Church Gate Street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A SHARE in the Fort Proprietary School. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 Iron Clipper Barque *Ellesmere*, thoroughly found and ready for Sea. For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1862.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The Salt Batty Field, called *Kandley*, situated at Chimboor in Salsette, containing by admeasurement about fifteen Beegas. For further particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—Six Kangaroo Dogs, just arrived from South Australia. To be sold by Public Auction on the 20th December, if not previously disposed of by private contract. Apply to DOSSABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the Baseein Sugar Company, (Limited,) No. 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort. Refined Sugar, of the following qualities:—

No. 1 at Rs. 5 per maund of 28 lbs.
,, 2 ,, 4½ do. do.
,, 3 ,, 4¼ do. do.

In bags of 14 and 28 lbs. each.

Bombay, 17th November 1862.

CHUBB'S BOXES FOR SALE.—Office Boxes, with Leather Portfolios and Velvet Board, forming Writing Desks, with Ink Pot and Pen Tray attached. Also Paper and Cash Boxes of sizes. None are genuine unless there is Chubb and Son's signature with gold ink on them. Apply to Messrs. ROB

Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	55 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	50 ditto.
Central Bank	500	2½ do.	6 Direct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	50 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	3 do.	100 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Presses Cos.			
Agency Press Co.	11,000	300 per share	ds. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,000	300 do.	ds. 6,250 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	300 per share	ds. 300 dis. nom.
Equitorial Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	ds. 4,350 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218 3/4	pr. ct.	ds. 1 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	159 1/4	2½ do.	ds. 3 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	ds. 400 disct.
Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	250 Rs. p. share	ds. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	ds. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	ds. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Jehangeer Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	ds. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Bombay Gas Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan 1853-56	}	95½
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		105½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	230
Mexican Dollars	"	225
Germana Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	105½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	15 7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2	17s.	6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2	7s.	6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3	0s.	0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2	12s.	0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China	}	No enquiry.	
To Clyde			
To Hull			
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.		

(PRICES CURRENT (16th December 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:

Old Broach, ready	Rs.	Per candy 355 to 360
Old Surat	"	360 to 365
Old Dholleras, and Broomuggur	"	370 to 380
Old Oomrawuttee	"	345 to 360
Old Comptah	"	362 to 365
Old Dharwar Sanginee	"	500 to 505
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	"	330 to 335
Old Veravul	"	320 to 330
Kyrasee	"	320 to 325
Old Poratchee	"	335 to 340
Old Accote	"	350 to 355
Old Mangalore	"	340 to 345

OPIUM—Malwa, 1,450 to 1,485.

SEEDS—Linseed, Calcutta—at Rs. 6-1 to 6-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat " 8 to 8-2 nominal.
Sesamy " (Black " 32 to 33
and White) " 36 to 39 nominal.
Niger " 24 to 29

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at three one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand, and Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
"	3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
"	2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
"	1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
"	on demand	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount involved, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent. R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE—3, Parliament Street, London.
BRANCHES at CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and LIVERPOOL.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE CURRENT BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.	
"	4 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	
"	3 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	
"	2 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	
"	1 month sight	2s.	
	On demand		
On Scotland and Ireland		1s. 11¾d.	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11¾d.	

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.

Drafts are granted for sums under £20, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
"	3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
"	2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
"	1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
"	On demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. "

Bills at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Melbourne, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent. R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1862. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto 2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto 2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto 2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto 2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto 1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£614,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0¼d.	"
3 Do. at	2s.	0¼d.	"
2 Do. at	2s.	0¼d.	"
1 Do. at	2s.		"
Sight at	1s.	11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts to be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

December 9th, 1862. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 17TH DECEMBER 1862.

For London.

Edmond Kaye.—100 bales Coir Yarn, 251 cwt., Kessowdass Gocouldass; 1 case Books, Leckie and Co.; 200 bales Hemp, 709 cwt., Allaslubhoy Hubibbhoy.

Gosforth.—35 cases Olibanum, 81 cwt. 1 qr. 24 lbs.; 15 cases Gum Arabic, 42 cwt. 1 qr. 13 lbs., Girdhur Roopchund.

Star of India.—12 Chain Cables, 839 cwt. 3 qrs. 3 lbs.; 17 Nos. Anchors, S. Tyebjee and Co.

Herefordshire.—38 cases Olibanum, 133 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., Bhimjee Curpail.

Windsor Castle.—2 cases Oilmanstores, McCombie and Wright.

For Liverpool.

Azuline.—20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Samjee Homraz and Co.; 53 cases Gum Arabic, 144 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs., Nemchund Vasunjee and Co.; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Aljadinbhoy Hubibbhoy.

Howden.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Gocouldass Hirjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Vulloo Jairaz; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt. Futtaychund Dewchund.

James Livesey.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., R. G. Boaden and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Bhimjee Wookerda and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Fulcher and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Elizabeth Fry.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Lalljee Daveedass; 450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Dhurumsey Virjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Luckmedass Gocouldass.

Kildare.—180 bags Surseeseed, 270 cwt., Assoo Pursotum; 155 bags Linseed, 237 cwt., Khoobchund Bhagchund; 75 Hhds. Gingelly Oil, 318¾ cwt., Vasunjee Munay.

Knight Errant.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt.; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.; 19 bales Cotton, 66½ cwt., Odhowjee Bhimjee.

G. A. Holt.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Nursy Kessowjee and Co.

Flying Venus.—52 bales Wool, 156 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Tidaro.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Bomanjee Framjee Cama; 100 bales Cottou, 350 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.

Peerless.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Morarjee Cursondass; 69 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Annot Lyle.—200 bales Cotton 690 cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Dowjee Bhanjee and Co.

Admiral Lyons.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., John Tanner and Co.

Helen Douglas.—45 bales Cotton, 157 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Sea Horse.—Loose Coir Yarn, 84 cwt., Bulloo Vully Khan Mohmud; 564 bales Wool, 162½ cwt., Canjee Jeatha.

Killery.—459 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

James Smith.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Ruttigur Dowlutzur.

Indian Queen.—1,200 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., Jewraz Raudass.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle),	... ...
*246	Assaud, (paddle),	... ... Bombay!
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Scarle	... ... Bombay.
*429	Clive, 14 (sloop),	... ... Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	... Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb	... ... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	... ... China.
205	Cursetjee, (flat)	... ... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	... ... China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen	... Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat),	... ... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	... Bombay.
*1450	Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Sconce	... ... Aden.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... ... Persian Gulf.
215	Goolamar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	... Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	... ... Karachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	... ... Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... ... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
40	Nerbudda, (schooner),	... ... Karachee.
*204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	... ... Bombay.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	... ... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	... ... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	... Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... River Indus.
569	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	... Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones	... River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... ... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	... ... Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	... ... Kurrachee.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adams	... ... Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

815	City of Carlisle, Pentriati—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 9)
1192	Cospatrick, Ellinslie—W. Nicol & Co.
1117	Edmund Kaye, W.W. Steel—F. Chambers (c. 1. Oct. 30)
840	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co, (c. 1. Dec. 1)
1354	Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co. (c.l. Nov. 27.)
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.
1044	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce—R. Steuart, & Co. (c. 1. Nov. 29.)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133	Admiral Lyons—J. Tanner & Co. (c. 1. Oct. 28)
1288	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1003	Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Sept. 8)
1324	Belgravia, R. Penticost—Lyon Brothers. (c. 1. Nov. 21)
627	Caledonia, A. McMillan—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Nov. 14.)
1194	Charger—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. 1. Nov. 24)
783	Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.
577	Delhi, J. Howard—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1094	Elizabeth Fry—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 8)
1015	Ellen Bates, W. Lowrie—E Bates & Co. (c. 1. Nov. 19)
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Sitten—E. Bates and Co.
917	Flower of the Forest—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 27)
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. Nov. 5)
1249	G. H. Holt—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co. (c. 1. Oct. 2.)
1218	Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Johangeer. (c.l. Oct. 13)
848	Helen Douglas, McDougall,—W. & A. Graham & Co.
952	Indian Queen, Jago—Lawrence and Co. (c.l. Dec. 17.)
1071	James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
1108	James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
1679	Jalawar, Crowther—Cowasjee Dinshaw & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 10.)
1312	Knight Errant,—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. 1. Nov. 22)
‖611	Kildare, Wetherington—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 8)
719	Kurrachee, J. Clarke—Finlay Clark & Co.
1242	Lalroden, Quinan—D. Cassels & Co. (c. 1. Nov. 3)
700	Lord Brougham, Herting—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 10)
2008	Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.
886	Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. 1. Nov. 20.)
966	Sillery, McAulay—McAulay & Co. (c. 1. Nov. 28)
1162	Talavera, D. Brown—Coupland & Co. (c. 1. Nov. 8)

FOR HAVRE.

410	Victoria, Gibbs.—S. Taylor & Co. (c. 1. Oct. 31st)

FOR CHINA.

1063	Indore (s)—C. M. S. N. & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

827	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. 1. May 12)
800	Pearl, McFarlane. (c. 1. Dec. 9)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445	Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.

FOR MADRAS.

192	Teak, Middleton—Forbes & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 10.)

FOR RANGOON.

641	China, J. Minto—Wallace & Co.
2028	Norway, H. B. Major.—Forbes & Co.

FOR COLOMBO AND MADRAS.

133	Shapoorji Heerji, Batte—C. Eduljee. (c. 1. Dec. 12)

FOR KURRACHEE.

591	General Havelock, Spowart—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

NOT FIXED.

630	Agincourt, Pashley—W. Nicol and Co.
612	Alexandre Baring, Hallenaline—Haj. Md. Sedick.
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. S. Cadoo. (in Dock)
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Nathu.
450	Attee Rahimon, Dollar—Ahmed Ameer Cadoo. Barade do Lazareen (s), L. Antonio.
277	Boubay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
731	Brandon, Silly.
500	Bombay Merchant, Ellerington.
283	C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co. (for sale)
766	Coromandel, Smith—W. and A. Graham and Co.
1204	Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
719	Countess Elgin, W. Stretton.
047	Daniel Rankin, Miller—Grey & Co.
919	Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. J. J. and Co.
170	Elizabeth Fry, Nicol—W. Nicol and Co. (for sale)
624	Fort William, Castle—Canjee Lalndhur.
709	Gem of the Ocean, Williams—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
477	Good Success, MacGregor—R. J. J. and Co.
549	Harmonides, R. Marcan—Dadjee and Sorabjee.
733	Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
1060	Iskenderabaw, Page.
574	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
939	Jeddal Merchant, Nacoda—Adamally Boottanally.
102	La Japan (s), M. Laportire.
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
1104	Malakoff, A. Harris—John, Clover & Co.
109	Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussein.
204	Pary, Nacoda—Aboolruker Mapla.
705	Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
‖473	Pioneer (s), W. B. Mason.
1273	Proctor, Clarke—Captain.
876	Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.
810	Rosalie Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.
694	Robert Hitson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.
562	Sea Lion, W. G. Alexander—D. B. Bramhall.
1455	Simla, (s) Hackett—Lawrence & Co.
620	Shakespear, Anderson.
411	Scindian (s) T. Morrison—H. S. N. Co.
858	Shah Jehan, J. R. White.
1320	Uncas, Boag—Dirom, Hunter & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1459	Behar, G. S. Brooks.
1090	Emeu, D. Rennoldson.
1209	Ganges, C. Wilkinson.
1609	Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up)
965	Salsette, Dundas.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

738	Akbar, Pizzey—Finlay & Co.
1171	Epaminondas, Heasley—T. Lidbetter & Co.
393	Helen Marrow, Mather—Fleming & Co.
1017	Heivelyn, Dalison—Finlay & Co.
461	Mermaid, Gibson—Fleming & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

525	P. I. G. Burchard, Bradhering—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

783	Victoria, Sanderson—Captain.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of December 8, announced the arrival of the Steamer *Rangoon*, Lowden, from Moulmein 25th November, touched at Rangoon 29th November, Akyab 3rd December, and Chittagong 5th December, Ship *Wave Queen*, and *Feroze Shaw*, (particulars not received).

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 17.

Kirby, Lieut. Colonel W. H., 94th Regt., to rejoin, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 17.

Pottinger, Lieut. Colonel J., Commissary General, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Smith, Surgeon Major H., Artillery, on duty, to Kamptee.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 17th December 1862.

The 18th Regt. N.I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 21st Regt. N.I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. An European Garrison Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble on Friday next the 19th instant, at 11 A.M. at Mess-room, 33rd Regiment, Colaba, for the trial of Gunner Thomas Fitzgerald, 5th Company 18th Royal Artillery :—

President.—Colonel Collings, 33rd Regiment.
Members.—Captain Trent, 33rd Regiment, Captain Brown, 33rd Regiment, one Subaltern 33rd Regiment, and three Subalterns 18th Regiment N.I.

The names and dates of the commissions of the Subalterns warned for this duty, to be sent to the Brigade Major's office at 10 A.M. to-morrow.

All parties and witnesses to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 16th Dec. 1862.

Assistant Surgeon J. Davies, Medical Establishment, has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Private Nicholas Roach, Her Majesty's 56th Regiment of Foot, has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Gunner and Assistant Turner Joseph Rosbottom, of the Unattached List, employed in the Ordnance Department, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 492 of 3rd September 1862.

Major J. Field, 6th Regt. N. I., returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 13th November 1862.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.,

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 17th December 1862.

The Steam Branch of the *Ajdaha*, and the Tenders below named will be paid on Thursday the 18th instant.

Steamer *Goolamer*, Steamer *Auckland*, Brig *Tigris*, Sloop *Falkland*, Sloop *Elphinstone*, and Schooner *Augusta*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

SIR,—While many are anxiously looking forward for the Christmas Holidays which are fast approaching, allow me to draw your attention to the following Notification which has appeared in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 9th instant :—

" NOTIFICATION.

" Fort St. George, 9th December 1862.

" Notice is hereby given, that all Public Offices at the Presidency and in the Provinces will be closed for the Christmas Holidays, from Wednesday the 24th instant to Saturday the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

Provision will be made by Heads of Departments for the despatch of emergent business during the vacation.

" By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

" A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
" Chief Secretary."

May we not hope for a similar indulgence at the hands of our present liberal minded Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, who surely will not grudge to make the rule applicable to this presidency. A few words from your pen will doubtless have the desired effect, and oblige

THE PUBLIC.

Bombay, 17th December 1862.

*** There is no need of any words from our pen. The thing commends itself. We trust that the public offices of Bombay will be granted the indulgence.—ED. *B. G.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Ahmedabad, on the 8th December, the wife of Major W. S. Hewett, Brigade Major, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 7th December, the wife of W. U. Eddis, Esq., of a son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 7th December, the wife of Assistant Apothecary D. Callaghan, of a son.

At Madras on the 6th December, the wife of Captain G. Paxton, 44th Regiment N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At S. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 4th December, by the Rev. Horatio Moule, Arthur John Peele, to Edith, daughter of the late R. Phillips, Esq., of Albrigton Hall, Salop.

DEATHS.

At Malabar Hill, on Wednesday the 17th December, aged eleven months and twelve days, Florence Madoline, the infant daughter of Henry Cleveland, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 6th December, Spencer, son of H. W. I. Wood, Esq., aged 18 months.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER 1862.

New Moon	Sunday	22d.	9h. 55m. A.M.
First Quarter	Sunday	28d.	4h. 35m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Average Gun-Fire Shore Gun-Fire	Date 16th Dec. Time—Gn. 22s.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
Thur.	18		6 28	5 25	8 13	8 46		
Fri.	19		6 29	5 26	9 10	9 15		
Sat.	20		6

From as close a calculation as I have been enabled to make, I find the cost of bringing one acre of land under cultivation to be as follows :

Clearing the ground as a preliminary step.....	Rs.	5
Levelling do.		3
Ploughing do.		2
Making drains		7
Hire for one man for watering for the first year...		96
Total...Rs.		113

One acre of land is estimated to yield, on an average four hundred trees, each tree yields, for the first year, about ten pounds of Cotton with seeds ; the second year, double that quantity, and the third, about twenty-five pounds ; taking the average of the first year's yield the gross yield is four thousand pounds ; the wastage of Cotton for the first year, may be computed at about two hundred pounds the four hundred trees ; this wastage is chiefly occasioned by rats which are very numerous on my estate ; they commit serious havoc among the plants, solely for the purpose of getting the seeds, which appear to be a favoured article of food with them ; the high winds that prevail in Kurrachee almost throughout the year actually blow the Cotton out of the pods, and unless the plants are looked after carefully and the crops picked regularly, the wastage from this one cause alone would be excessive. It will thus be seen that three thousand eight hundred pounds turns out clean Cotton, the remainder being seeds ; one fourth of three thousand eight hundred pounds equals nine hundred and fifty pounds of cleaned Cotton per acre ; supposing the Cotton to realize merely the present ruling rate in the market, namely, twenty-two rupees per maund of eighty-two pounds, the proceeds of nine hundred and fifty pounds will be about two hundred and twenty-five rupees ; the expenditure entailed on separating the seeds from the Cotton was at the rate of twelve annas per diem for two men working each Gin (a Dunlop's Patent) the quality of Cotton thrown off daily was, on an average ten pounds each gin ; having two gins working, four men were thus employed, making one a half rupees for separating twenty pounds of Cotton, daily, from the seeds or about seventy-one Rs. for nine hundred and fifty pounds. Carthire for conveying three thousand eight hundred pounds of Cotton from my estate at Kurrachee, a distance of sixteen miles was twenty-five Rs., adding, therefore, the whole of the items of expenditure together the sum total amounts to rupees two hundred and fifteen, leaving a profit of forty rupees per acre for the first year's crops. As the yield for each successive year will be greater, the out-turn will be proportionately increased, the only expense incurred being the wages of men employed to pick the cotton, for, as I have already observed, irrigation is rendered wholly unnecessary after the plants are a year old. The proceeds realized from the sale of the seeds of the first year's crops, I almost forgot to mention, amount to about forty-three rupees, leaving a total of profit for one acre, per annum, of eighty-three rupees, from this we must make a deduction of one rupee per acre for land tax per annum, besides income tax.

I trust the particulars furnished herein, embrace all the details requisite under the circumstance, and trusting that you will be so good as to submit the same to the Chamber at your earliest convenience.—I have the honor, &c.,

J. BETHCOMBE, Cotton Planter.

KURRACHEE, *August* 18*th*, 1862.

To H. BROOKE, Esq.,
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—By the *Coringa*, I shipped a little more than a month since, a parcel containing sample of Cotton for inspection by the Chamber, preparatory to Report thereon being submitted to Government, I trust the parcel has had safe receipt, Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co. have shipped a small lot of the Cotton grown by me, to Liverpool, it corresponds with the sample forwarded to you. May I be allowed to request that you will kindly inform me when it is likely the prizes will be competed for, and the probable time the distribution will take place, I am anxious for particulars on these heads, and will be grateful for the same.

Trusting you will not consider me troublesome.—I remain, &c.,

J. BETHCOMBE.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
30*th August* 1862.
No. 101 OF 1862.

To J. BETHCOMBE, Esq.,
Kurrachee.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge receipt of your letters of 5th of July and 8th instant, and to state in reply, that the samples are duly to hand, and will be shortly examined and reported on by the Committee.

The Committee observes that you estimate the produce of an acre of land at nine hundred and fifty pounds of clean cotton, but as this quantity appears to them enormous, they would be glad to know the actual quantity of Kuppas (or seed cotton) picked from the whole plantation, stating, at the same time, the actual area of land under cultivation.—Your obedient servant,

H. BROOKE, Secretary.

(True Copies.)
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

KURRACHEE, *September 6th* 1862.

To H. BROOKE, Esq ,
Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge with pleasure your esteemed favor dated the 30th ultimo, and lose no time in replying thereto. In regard to the yield of Cotton per acre on my estate, I beg to intimate that it is, as stated, in my respects of the 5th July, nine hundred and fifty pounds of clean Cotton *for the first year's crops*. I do not consider ten pounds of Kuppas per tree, *per annum* an enormous yield, this, be it remarked, with all due deference to the opinion of the Committee of your Chamber ; I was guided in my calculations, not by my own judgment alone, but by parties who are conversant with the details of Cotton cultivation ; we were very particular in drawing up our estimates, and I am confident these were correct almost to the letter. In fact, the productive capabilities of the plants on my estate astonished me not a little, and observing the vigorous and healthy plants reared from the Egyptian seeds I sowed in February last, I can only arrive at the conclusion that the soil at the Mulleer is peculiarly well adapted to the growth of the staple ; in this conclusion experienced parties concur.

As the Certificate from the Deputy Collector, forwarded to you with my respects of the 5th July, states, I have about 22 acres of land or 43 Beeghas, yielding cotton, *this being exclusive of the extent of land I have sown with the Egyptian seeds referred to above.* Hitherto I was in the habit of disposing of my Cotton on the spot, and not having that interest in the cultivation which I have acquired within the last twelve months, I never concerned myself about making estimates of the yield ; the estimates I sent you were drawn up with careful regard to accuracy, as attention to this was essential to a document designed to be placed before a Prize Committee. The yield per acre, therefore, set down by me was *the average yield of an acre per annum, for the first year's crops.*

I trust the information afforded will prove satisfactory ; should further particulars be required I shall be too happy to furnish them, the moment I receive your instructions to that effect.

In thanking you for your kind attention, I beg to subscribe myself, &c.,

J. BETHCOMBE, Cotton Planter.

No. 1580.
No. 4425 OF 1862.

To S. MANSFIELD, Esq.,
Commissioner in Sind, Revenue Department.

SIR,—In forwarding to you the accompanying copies of the report of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 146, dated 29th ultimo, and of their correspondence with Mr. Bethcombe of Kurrachee, on the subject of samples of Cotton sent by him for competition for prizes to be given in accordance with the resolution of the Government of India, dated the 9th August 1861, I am directed by the Hon. Excellency, the Governor in Council, to request you will have the goodness to ascertain and report, whether Mr. Bethcombe has complied with the conditions of the resolution of the Government of India above referred to, as modified by the resolution of this Government, No. 4643, dated 24th October 1861.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

A. D. ROBERTSON.

Bombay Castle, 13th December 1862.

No. 4496.

To W. HART, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

SIR,—I am directed to forward, for communication to Mr. Ovans, Copy of the letter from the Chamber of Commerce, No. 146, dated 29th ultimo, containing their opinion on the samples of Cotton, sent by him for competition for prizes, to be given in accordance with the resolution of the Government of India, dated 9th August 1861.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

A. D. ROBERTSON.

Bombay Castle, 13th Dec. 1862.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS.

17*h December* 5-20 P.M.

Securities, Five and-a-half, twelve and three quarters premium.
Fives, five and-a-half premium.
Fours, five and-a-half discount.
Document Bills, two shillings one penny.
Freights, dead weight, thirty-five shillings.
Cotton, seventy-five shillings.
Interest on Loans, five per cent.
Money Market very easy.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, Rupees seven.
Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rupees five three.

WE understand certain changes are in contemplation in the Adjutant General's department. The whole of the Bombay army is to be brought under one department, which will be managed by a single Adjutant General, a Deputy Adjutant General, and an Assistant Adjutant General.—*Poona Observer, Dec.* 10.

WITH reference to a letter in our correspondence columns regarding the numbers of officers absent from British regiments, in staff or other appointments in this Presidency, and our announcement some days ago, of the coming general order which would soon make them choose between the Staff Corps or their own corps,—we may now add for the information of those concerned that, in addition to the order referred to a number of new regulations as regards qualification, probation, &c., for the Staff Corps will soon see the light ; and we may add that they will probably conduce to make that corps even less tempting to the royal officers than it now is ; in fact, will almost, if not altogether, have the effect of totally deterring them from entering it.—*Englishman, Dec.* 9.

WE subjoin an extract from a letter received from an influential member of the Indian Council at home as it may interest, perhaps induence, members of the Medical Service, who may still be hesitating how to act in the matter of their individual retirements from the Service. " The new arrangements for your Service are at last under disposal here. I cannot tell you what will be the final result, but from what I have seen, I do not anticipate that any inducements in the shape of increased pensions on retirement will be given." Our medical friends may rely on the foregoing as it comes from one well conversant with what is taking place. —*Madras Times, Dec.* 12.

WE are glad to learn that the application of Dr. Ballantyne for a retiring pension, has at last been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Dr. J. R. Ballantyne, LL.D., was the Principal of the Benares College, and a few years ago proceeded to England, where he succeeded in obtaining a post in the India House. The Government of India objected to sanction his pension, on the ground that he already holds employment under Government, and cannot therefore be entitled to a pension, but as he had retired from the Indian Service a gratuity of Rs. 4,000 was sanctioned, which of course was then accepted. On a further representation of the case having been made to the State Secretary, Sir Charles Wood has not only sanctioned his pension, but has also directed that all the arrears of that pension, counting from the date of his retirement from the Indian service, should be paid to the learned Doctor, after deducting the sum of Rs. 4,000 previously disbursed.—*Bengal Harkaru, Dec.* 9.

THE URTICA HETERAPHYLLA.—A discovery has lately been made of a nettle of enormous size growing in the Fort at Periapatam, and which produces a beautiful fibre, like flax. The subject has before been written upon by Mr. McIver. We understand that Dr. Biddie, the Assistant Surgeon of Hoonsoor has forwarded some specimens to the Chief Commissioner, and we hope that proper experiments will be or have already been made as to the value of the fibre for manufacturing purposes.

The plant, for a nettle appears to be of luxurious growth, reaching above the height of the tallest man, and if the stings be in proportion they must be rather unpleasant " nettles out of which to pluck the flower of safety," the only thing safe about it would be that of being confoundedly stung in the action. The seeds germinate in the rains of June and July, and the plants blossoms in October and November. Fibres could be drawn from the bark of the stalk in December and January when their seeds are found seasoned. We should not omit to mention the services of Mr. Fernandez, the Amildar of Periapatarn in this matter.—*Mysore Recorder, Dec.* 10.

LOCAL.

BOMBAY HUNT.—Next meet, Saturday ; Kennels. At half-past five o'clock A.M.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE of the High Court and Mr. Justice Couch will sit to-day at a quarter before noon to take motions and Equity cases, and Sir Joseph Arnould will sit at the same time to take plea side cases.

ARCHBISHOP AND PRIMATE OF THE EAST.—The first reception of the newly-arrived Archbishop of Goa, will take place to-morrow at 6 P.M. at the Cathedral of N. S. de Gloria, Mazagon. Grand preparations are being made for his reception, arches are being erected, and the church richly decorated. The orchestra will be composed of an excellent band and an appropriate *Te-Deum* has been selected for the occasion. The Catholics of Bombay are requested to attend as His Grace who was invited by His Holiness the Pope at Rome, has brought with him *peace* and *harmony* to the whole Roman Catholic community in India. When he set his foot on the shore the assemblage of the Faithful was immense. The Union Band accompanied His Grace to the Chapel at Colaba.

THE Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in the Rooms, Town Hall, this day, at half-past 4 P. M

Member Proposed.—Dr. J. Lalor, B.A.

PAPERS.—An Account of the Dimension and Movements of the late Cyclone. By Lieut. E. F. T. Fergusson, I. N., F.R.A.S.

Report on the operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey during 1860-62. By Government.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 *hours of the* 16*th Dec.* 1862.

BROACH.—Fine wind S.E. strong.
BULSAR.—Fine, N.E. light.
CANNANORE.—Fair, N.E. Ther. 79.
COCHIN.—Fair. Ther. 83.
GOA.—Cool wind steady from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, light N.E.
MADRAS.—Cloudy N.W. Ther. 79.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy N.W. winds. Ther 79.
SURAT.—Fair morning and night cool.

At 9 *hours of the* 17*th Dec.*, 1862.

BROACH.—Fine S.W.
BULSAR.—Fair, S.W. calm.
CANNANORE.—Fair, North. Ther. 80.
COCHIN.—Fair. Ther. 81.
GOA.—Cool, wind light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, wind light N.E.
MADRAS.—Rainy N.E. Ther. 77.
PAUMBEN.—Rainy morning ; strong N.W. winds.
SURAT.—Fair, morning and night cool.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—WEDNESDAY, 17TH DEC.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

VICTIMS OF A GOLDSMITH.—Kessav Narayen, Hindoo, was brought up on two separate charges of misappropriation of articles entrusted to his charge.

Paul Domingo deposed, that he was a Preventive officer and resided at Churnee Waddee. He knew the prisoner who is a goldsmith. On the twenty-second of June last, he gave prisoner thirteen tolahs of gold, to make a pair of bangles. About a month after prisoner told him that his servant had stolen them, but that he would make another pair. Fifteen or twenty days after he brought prosecutor a piece of gold weighing about four tolahs and said, " keep this and when I get the other gold I'll make your bangles." About a month after this he came for this piece of gold saying he had got the remainder. About the 15th or 20th of October he brought the pair of bangles and gold wire, now produced, and said he was going to give them to another goldsmith to carve the bangles. Prosecutor did not see the prisoner again until the eighth instant, when his wife brought him to this house. Prisoner then acknowledged he had pawned the bangles and said if he was given fifteen or twenty days, he would release them. Mr. Baptist was then sent with him and about one o'clock the same day, a police sepoy brought the bangles and the prisoner, accompanied by a Marwaree, to the witness. The gold given the prisoner was valued at about one hundred and thirty rupees.

Dewa Koota deposed, that he was a grocer and lived in the Girgaum road, and that about a month or a month and a half ago he advanced the prisoner forty rupees on the gold and fifty rupees on the bangles. About eight or nine days ago when the prisoner came to his house with Mr. Baptist, he gave up these articles.

Geoffrine Baptist, stated that he was a Clerk in the Secretariate. In August last he gave the prisoner the piece of gold to make a pair of bangles. Prosecutor saw no more of his gold nor of the prisoner until the 8th of this month when he said he had pawned it with a Marwaree. He pointed out the man who had the gold which the prosecutor indentified as his and which was of the value of about forty-eight rupees.

The case has been adjourned for further investigation.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

DEODORISATION.—One of the Commissioners, Major Curtis, made the following minute dated 10th instant :—Having waited a considerable time for a supply of Carbolic with which to experimentalize I wrote again to Mr. Kemp on receiving Dr. Girand's first note ; his reply is appended. It appears that Mr. Kemp must be mistaken as to the combustible nature of the acid which is largely used in Madras, and is, I imagine, shipped from England, we can also get it conveyed to Bombay. One gallon per diem is the proportion required for 4000 people, estimating Bombay at 800,000, we shall require 200 gallons a day or 6000 gallons a month. I should recommend therefore, that half a month's supply be written for at first by the out going mail, which, at ten pence halfpenny will cost rupees 1,312½ to which must be added carriage per rail to Liverpool with shipping and other charges. I do not think, that because one gallon per day is required to deodorise sewage of 4000 persons, that it necessarily follows that 200 gallons a day *must* be expended to perform our work in Bombay, and I apprehend that 3000 gallons will serve us for two months at least, if not more, when judiciously used, and, I will ask the Surveyor to select two or more plans when ouroperations should be carried out.

The following letter has been addressed by the Clerk to the Commissioners to Mr. Prince Chairman of the Exeter Board of Health of St. Thomas' District, requesting him to forward an order to Mr. McDougal of Manchester for the supply in question :—

SIR,—I am directed by the Municipal Commissioners to write and thank you for the valuable information you were kind enough to afford them in February last concerning the system of deodorising sewage in Exeter by means of Carbolic Acid. The plans forwarded are also acknowledged with many thanks for the trouble you took in having them prepared for the Commissioners They have delayed long in writing to you in consequence of their intention, first of all to experimentalise with a small quantity, but the supply ordered has never been sent, there being, it is said, a difficulty in getting it shipped, on account of its inflammability. But from the fact of its being largely used at Madras, the Commissioners are induced to hope that they may be more successful in obtaining the acid by sending a large order through you to Mr. McDougal of Manchester, and they would feel infinitely obliged to you if you would add to the obligations under which they already hold themselves to you by forwarding the enclosed order to Manchester with full instructions to ship (3000) three thousand gallons for us at Liverpool without delay, the cost of which including freight and other charges shall be defrayed as may be most suitable or convenient to all parties—a bill for £50 at sight being herewith forwarded as an advance. The Commissioners will after this introduction to Mr. McDougal communicate and send their orders to him direct, continuing nevertheless to acknowledge and appreciate the services you have so kindly and readily rendered them.

CUSTOM HOUSE GROUND.—The Civil Architect having solicited information of the Commissioners, if the vacant space in front of the Custom House, on which it was a short time ago, proposed to erect a new Secretariat is under the Board's charge, and, if so, whether a portion thereof could be permitted to be occupied by the Civil Architect Department for the deposit of stores required in the alterations sanctioned to the Post Office, the Commissioners replied that they had no objection to Colonel Scott using the ground as proposed, provided no materials are allowed beyond (towards the straight line of road) the line of the front railings of the Town Hall.

NEW ROAD AT THE APOLLO PIER.—The Civil Architect in a letter to the Municipal Commissioners in reply to a communication from them to the effect that they were unable to take charge of the new road, in rear of the Saluting Battery, at the Apollo Pier until the metal has been properly consolidated, says : " From much experience in the construction of new roads, I am able to state that no amount of rolling without the assistance of traffic will properly consolidate a thick layer of metal, the road in question was rolled daily for upwards of two months and had at the ter ination of the monsoon an apparently smooth surface which has been partially destroyed by the rough usage to which it has lately been subjected. You are aware perhaps that the cotton bales heaped on the Pier have prevented the surface being watered since the heavy traffic has begun, could this have been done, as in the case of the roads under the Board's charge, it would now be as smooth and even as the road adjoining." 3. I cannot concur on the opinion that enough metal has not been laid down, on the contrary, I should not have laid more than 4th. During the past season, had not the system of keeping accounts in this department necessitated my doing so ; six inches of metal were provided for in my estimate and this quantity was laid over the roadway ; had more been used there would have been greater cause for complaint in regard to consolidation." The Municipal Commissioners have replied that they fully admit the correctness of the remarks contained in the 2nd para of the above letter, but differ with respect to the opinion contained in the third para, and cannot therefore take charge of the new portion of the road until after next monsoon and then only, if the road be in an efficient state of repair.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD.)

34 Adamjee Pecarjee *vs.* Vullubdass Bhugwandass, part heard.

58 Alexander Henry Campbell *vs.* Ruttonjee Framjee Wachia.

60 Hurkuntroy Nowrungroy, trading and others *vs.* Bulakeedass Lallchund.

70 Huntonsey Goordass *vs.* Lalljee Hunraz.

List of Causes for trial this day, at ½ *to* 12 A.M.

Especial Cause.

Cooverjee Dewcura, trading *vs.* Gunsamull Gunsingdass, trading.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT.)

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of Tookajee Langoo, deceased, Luchoobaee *vs.* Lengabaee.

Matters for hearing this day.

Admiralty Side.

In the Matter of the Ship *Ema*, for hearing.

Equity Side.

Goculbhoy Futtayen and *vs.* Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Demurrer, for Argument.

EQUITY CAUSES OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass *vs.* Mayaram Samul, &c., part heard.

Gunga Roopa Naiquien *vs.* Bapoo Gungadhur, &c., for hearing.

Guanchie Mahomed Jeiria *vs.* Soonabaee, widow, for hearing.

Govindrow Amrootrow *vs.* Moroba Sadasewjee, for hearing.

Essoba Wittoba *vs.* Gopicabaee, widow, for hearing.

Dwarkadass Pranjeevundaas *vs.* Lad Cooverbaee, widow for hearing on further direction and costs.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Wednesday, 17*th December* 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Sullaman Dawood vs. *Burjorjee Postonjee.*

Mr. Darby for plaintiff.

Mr. Khunderow for defendant.

This was an action brought to recover Rs. 480, being the damages for mesne profits alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff in consequence of defendant having forcibly entered into the possession of the premises at Duncan Road and retained the same against his right from the month of April 1860 till March 1862, when defendant vacated the same by reason of plaintiff having gained a verdict in an action of ejectment in the late Supreme Court in respect of the said premises. It was stated on behalf of the plaintiff that he was the lessee of the property and the defendant was in occupation against his (plaintiff's) will ; that he had obtained an action in the late Supreme Court and obtained a verdict, that the present claim for mesne profits was in the form of an action of trespass. Mr. Darby said the law was clear that the action could be brought against the person actually in possession of the land during the existence of the plaintiff's title. He alleged that the defendant entered into possession of the property even after the judgment, and was therefore liable for the amount claimed. The pleas of the defendant were that he did not occupy the premises for the time mentioned in the summons, that he occupied it for sixteen months only, and was willing to pay for that time at the rate paid by plaintiff to the landlord, namely, at Rs. 8 per month, and that he was not in possession when the summons were issued or when the verdict was given. Mr. Darby alleged that when the notice to quit was served upon the defendant, a demand was made for rent at the rate of Rs. 20 per month. Evidence was taken but it failed to establish the plaintiff's case. The Court accordingly entered verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 128, the amount admitted by defendant, and certified for plaintiff's costs.

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

MAJOR General Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B., arrived at the Presidency yesterday from Peshawur, and is the guest of Brigadier General Showers, C.B., in Fort William, until his departure in the ship *Hotspur* for England on the 20th instant. We are glad to hear that the government intends publishing a general order previous to Sir Sydney Cotton's departure, expressive of its appreciation of the gallant officers valuable services, during the storm of 1857 in particular, and generally during his long command on our North-West frontier. —*Englishman, Dec.* 9.

WE have been informed that an energetic Public Officer holding the post of an Uncovenanted Deputy Magistrate in a Mofussil Station, has just been thrown into difficulties. A ryot preferred a charge of false imprisonment against a European gentleman, who again brought a counter charge of theft against him before the abovementioned officer. The Deputy Magistrate dismissing the case of false imprisonment, committed the ryot to the Sessions for theft, of which charge, however, he was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. The ryot having subsequently represented to the Judge that the grave charge of false imprisonment instituted by him against the European gentleman, had not been investigated by the Deputy Magistrate, the Sessions Judge, in a *Roobokaree*, wrote to that officer to send up the proceedings of the case alluded to. The young officer being offended at this authoritative demand of his superior, wrote to Government to the effect that he (the Judge) required an explanation from him as to why he dismissed the case of the ryot, which according to the law the Judge is not empowered to do. The letter was sent by Government to the Judges of the High Court, who decided that the statement of the Deputy Magistrate was a whole tissue of falsehood and that such an officer should not be permitted to continue in the service.

The Government of Bengal has degraded him to the last grade of Deputy Magistrates, and has transferred him from the ind[illegible] charge of a sub-division to a Sudder station.—*Hindoo Patriot, Dec.* 9.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Saturday, December 6, 1862.

PRESENT :

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *Presiding.*

T. H. Cowie, Esq., *Advocate-General,*	W. Maitland, Esq.,
W. J. Allen, Esq.,	A. T. T. Peterson, Esq.,
The Hon. Ashley Eden,	Rajah Pertab Chand Sing,
Moulvy Abdool Luteef Khan Bahodoor,	Baboo Prosunno Coomar Tagore, and
J. N. Ballen, Esq.,	Baboo Ramgopal Ghose.

OUTRAGES AND TRESPASSES IN VILLAGES.

The Honorable Ashley Eden moved that the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the imposition of Fines for outrages and trespasses committed by inhabitants of villages on members of communities in the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal, be discharged and the Bill withdrawn. The Bill had been introduced into the Council nearly a year ago under the impression that a state of things existed in the interior of the country which called for such exceptional legislation. How far this conclusion was justified by actual facts it would at present be profitless to discuss. But a sufficient period had elapsed to show that there was nothing now which would call for, or justify, a measure of so exceptional a nature, whatever might have been the case when the Bill was originally introduced.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was primarily responsible for the state of the country, and he was in fact in a better position than any one else could possibly be to form an opinion as to whether the powers with which he was already vested were sufficient to maintain the peace of the country and provide for the security of property. The Lieutenant-Governor was satisfied that the existing state of things would not justify him in asking the Council to arm him with such powers as would be given by the present Bill. He begged therefore to move that the Select Committee be discharged, and the Bill be withdrawn.

Mr. Peterson thought it would be useless now to base a discussion upon the principles of the measure. But as one of the supporters of the Bill upon its introduction, he declined to stultify himself by voting for the present motion. It was quite true that the Lieutenant-Governor was responsible for the peace of the country, but it must be remembered that, since the introduction of the Bill there had been a change of Lieutenant-Governors. He knew that the Lieutenant-Governor had the power to put his veto upon any Bill adopted by the Council, and therefore it would be useless to oppose the present motion. It appeared, however, to be admitted by the mover, that, when the Bill was originally introduced, a necessity for it existed (No ! No ! from Mr. Eden.) Well, the introduction of the Bill showed that such was the opinion of the majority of the Council, and he had a right to assume that, if a necessity existed then, it might occur again, and if so, legislation might be now necessary. He retained the opinion which he had expressed when the measure was first brought forward. Although it might be called exceptional legislation, he could produce cases innumerable of exception evils which required, and had been met by, exceptional remedies. He would only add that he did not recede one iota from the position he had originally taken up.

Mr. Maitland had risen to oppose the motion, but he wished to place upon record his opinion upon a subject which appeared to him one of great importance. When the Bill was brought in, he had expressed an opinion that the measure was a beneficial one, and that opinion he still entertained. As he had said, he did not intend to oppose the present Motion, because he presumed that it was made with the sanction of the Executive Government, and with them must rest the responsibility. He wished, however, to call the attention of the Council to one or two circumstances connected with the manner in which the Bill had been introduced, because he believed that a necessity might arise for the introduction of a similar one. The Bill was originally introduced on the 22nd March by Mr. Fergusson and the Council was then informed that cases of injury being inflicted were of frequent occurrence and that some measure were absolutely necessary to check them. On the 29th March the Bill was read and referred to a Select Committee by a majority of nine to two. Not only had the Bill the support of the majority of that Council, but it had also received the sanction of five gentlemen eminently qualified to form an opinion upon such a subject. The Commissioners of Burdwan, of Chittagong, of Akyab and two other Commissioners, had expressed an opinion that the measure would be a most beneficial one ; and their late colleague, Baboo Ramapersand Roy, had expressed a strong opinion that the Penal Code was not sufficient to meet all the cases of injury and violence which took place. Further still, and to this he attached more importance, the principle of the Bill was in entire accordance with the Law which prevailed at Home. He himself felt very strongly upon the subject, for he believed that the Bill would have proved a beneficial one, and he regarded it as being one of a highly just, reasonable, and equitable character. On a previous occasion an honorable gentleman opposite had raised an objection to the Bill, on the ground that it would make the innocent sufer for the guilty. Now he held that, without some such law, the innocent must suffer for the guilty. If property were destroyed, and no means were provided of obtaining compensation, it must be clear that, in the majority of the cases it would be the innocent who would suffer. He did not think it would be necessary for him to say more, but he could not sit down without expressing a hope that, although it appeared that the time had not arrived for passing a Bill of this nature, it would not be long before a law of a similar kind would be again introduced. It appeared to him to be a simple and righteous maxim that, where a wrong had been done and the perpetrators of it could not be discovered, those persons who might reasonably be supposed to have had it in their power to prevent its commission should be held responsible for it. He could only regret the abandonment of the measure.

The Advocate-General said that it was not his intention on the present occasion, to discuss the principles of the Bill, or the value of the opinions on so important a subject, which had been printed as annexures to the Bill. One word, however, he must say, not having had the opportunity of doing so before. He must say that he entertained a very strong opinion in opposition to the principle of the Bill, a principle which he had no hesitation in declaring, received no countenance from any thing in English law. It appeared to him that the course which the Council was then called upon to adopt was a proper course. If a Bill of a similar nature were to be introduced into the British Government, it would be introduced as a Government measure, and if during its progress through the house, the Executive Government should no longer see the necessity for it, it would, upon a statement to that effect being made by one of the Ministers be at once abandoned. It did not appear to him that, by consenting to the course now proposed, any Honorable Members who might have expressed opinions favorable to the principles of the Bill, in any way resiled from what they had said, or abandoned the position which they had taken up. The Bill was originally brought in by the then Executive Government, who deemed it necessary to preserve the peace of the country. The present Executive Government, in the exercise of its discretion, and being best qualified to form a judgment upon such a subject, entertained the opinion that, at all events at present no such necessity existed. Under the circumstances, he cordially supported the Motion.

The *President* would ask the indulgence of the Council, whilst he said one or two words in reference to this Bill, as the matter was somewhat personal to himself. It would be remembered that, towards the end of last Session, he had expressed to Honorable Members not from his place in Council, but privately, the doubts which he entertained as to the propriety of passing such a measure as the present. He had several members conversation that he should be glad of the opportunity which the recess would afford of making enquiries in the country, and satisfying himself to whether any necessity existed for such an exceptional piece of legislation. Accordingly, he had spent a large portion of the recess, in travelling about the country and had made enquiries of those persons who he thought would be able to afford information, and whose opinion seemed deserving of weight. He had asked such persons in many parts of the country what their opinion on this subject was, and he might say that, from all classes without exception, he had received the assurance that whatever might have been the case a year ago, there was now no necessity for such a measure. Many persons indeed thought that there never had been any such necessity, but all were agreed upon this point, that even if the grounds upon which the project was based were good and sufficient grounds a year ago, the altered state of things rendered such an act unnecessary at the present time. He had always entertained doubts upon the subject, and those doubts had been fully confirmed by all that he had seen and heard in the country during the period which had elapsed since the Council met last Session. Having then come to the conclusion that such a Bill was not necessary, and as responsible for the peace of the country, feeling that he did not require for its preservation any such legislation, he had to consider what course it would be proper to take. It had been suggested by an honorable and learned Member that it was in his power to allow the Bill to be passed and then refuse his assent to it. He was aware that he possessed that power, but in his opinion it was a power which ought to be exercised with great care and under a deep sense of responsibility. If when a Bill were passed by that Council, the Lieutenant-Governor thought proper to refuse his assent to it, he would place himself in a position of antagonism with his Council, and that was a position which it was extremely desirable to avoid. He had felt it obviously his duty to raise the plain question, whether the Bill should be proceeded with or not, and he had suggested that this should be done by a Motion that the Committee be discharged, as that seemed to be the course most in accordance with the rules of the Council. He was far from wishing to exercise any undue influence over the opinion of any Member of that Council, whether official or non-official and he desired that every measure brought forward should receive the fullest possible consideration. In following this course he considered that he was doing what was most becoming the position which he had the honor to hold, and now he left the matter in the hands of the Council.

The Motion was then agreed to.—*Ed.*

MADRAS.

As every one knows, a considerable degree of interest is felt throughout the Army of Madras in the present position and prospects of the Military Fund. It is not long since we drew attention to the working of the Rules of the Fund in one particular, and urged a serious consideration of the many important points demanding settlement on the Directors and Members generally. The desirability of bringing matters to a satisfactory settlement as early as possible cannot be over estimated. Dissatisfaction is felt in many quarters at what appears unnecessary delay in arriving at a solution of the points which are under discussion, and at a recent meeting of the Officers belonging to the Regiments stationed at Bangalore, the following Resolution was agreed to and signed by, we are told, no less than *eighty-two* subscribers :—

Adverting to Para. 3 of the Proceedings of the Home Committee of the Madras Military Fund, dated 21st April 1862, circulated with the Proceedings of the Directors at Madras No. 75, dated 19th June 1863, the undersigned subscribers desire to record their regret and disappointment at the delay that has occurred in the settlement of the affairs of the Fund since the nomination of an Actuary, and they would strongly urge on the Directors the expediency of calling on Colonel Smith as the responsible Officer for an early report on the subject.

After a pause which led some to suspect that the Directors intended to ignore the proceedings of this large meeting, the subjoined extract from the records of a meeting of the Directors held on the 20th ultimo, was circulated for the satisfaction of the remonstrants :—

Read Memorandum from the Officers of the Regiments located at Bangalore expressing their regret and disappointment at the delay that has occurred in the settlement of the affairs of the Fund since the nomination of an Actuary ; and urging on the Directors the expediency of calling on Colonel J. T. Smith as the responsible officer, for an early report.

Resolved. That the foregoing papers be recorded in the Proceedings and transmitted to the Home Committee with the view to Colonel Smith's attention being called to the delay complained of.

The step taken by the subscribers to the Fund at one station has thus been so far productive of advantage. The Directors have been stirred up to stir up Colonel Smith. As there are numerous officer in other parts of the country who share the sentiments of the Bangalore remonstrants, they would help forward the object which all have at heart if they followed their example, and collectively urged on the responsible managers the necessity of action.—*Times, Dec.* 12.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

THE second triennial election to the office of Rector of the University of Edinburgh took place on the 15th November. The candidates were Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has held the office since the first election in 1859, and Mr. Stirling, M.P. The choice is vested in the matriculated students of the university, and out of a constituency of 1331 the number who voted was 1112. The poll took place between 10 and 12 o'clock, and at the close the numbers stood as follows :—For Mr. Gladstone, 644 ; for Mr. Stirling, 468 ; majority for Mr. Gladstone, 176. In 1859 Mr. Gladstone was elected by 643 against 527 who voted for Lord Neaves—majority, 116. The contest on the present occasion was, on the whole, very creditably conducted by the students. During the hours of polling the quadrangle was a scene of good-humoured excitement, and an attempt to get up a disturbance at the close was promptly put down. The result was received with tremendous cheering by Mr. Gladstone's friends, who were mainly of the Liberal party, as on the other side Mr. Stirling was chiefly indebted to Conservative support.

At Glasgow the election of Lord Rector took place on the same day. The contest was of the keenest description. The Liberals nominated Lord Palmerston, and the Conservatives Lord Glencorse (the Lord Justice Clerk). The following was the state of the poll at the close :—Lord Palmerston, 556 ; Lord Justice Clerk, 474. Lord Palmerston has therefore been declared duly elected.—*Home News.*

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

THE *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 11th, says :—" We learn that in the complaint which has been addressed to the Piedmontese authorities respecting the late incidents upon the frontier near Mantua, it is stated that several Piedmontese patrols have previously violated the Austrian territory without receiving any punishment from their government. The latter is urged to keep a better watch over its agents, as in the contrary event the Austrians will themselves repress acts of this kind and the guilty will have then to bear the consequences of their conduct."

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

(*From the Home News, Nov.* 18.)

AN important special meeting of the Central Relie Committee was held on the 10th November, when it was determined to make a more vigorous appeal than has yet been made to the country for assistance. Lord Derby and Mr. Cobden addressed the meeting, urging the necessity of increased exertion on behalf of the suffering operatives. An influential canvassing committee has been organised for Manchester, and the city has been divided into districts, with the view of obtaining from it a subscription proportionate to its wealth. Moreover, a great county meeting is to be held at Manchester in the course of the next few days.

One of the last letters from the manufacturing districts we have seen contains this passage :—" My pastoral visits from day to day bring me into contact with cases of most harrowing distress. I have just had our town missionary asking me to look after a number of families in a most distressed condition. At the first house I called at I found nine persons, all without work from Saturday until Tuesday. They were without fire, and all this family had to live upon for the last seven days was six pounds weight of oatmeal. At the next house I found 10 persons, all without employment, the wife just confined, and for the last week this family had to live on 3s. 2d. At the next I found eight persons, all without work, the wife just confined of twins ; one of them was lying dead on the bed, no food in the house, and without a farthing to bury their dead child with. At the next house I found nine persons, all without work ; one of the children had been actually eating the potatoe-peelings. At the other houses I found they had sold their best clothes, blankets, &c., in many cases even bedding, to get food." This passage occurs in the letter of the Reverend Alfred F. Abbott, of Heywood, near Manchester, written only a few days ago. If these things can happen before the winter has well begun, what may

to murder another Assistant Commissioner! Did Mr. Beadon, really close his eyes to the actual state of things? We may need troops in Assam yet, quite as much as we do in Jyntia. Let the Government keep the Assam regiments where they are, and leave the Jyntia expedition to be supplied from other quarters.

A CONTRAST.

(From the Hurkaru, Dec. 2.)

PLACED in contrast, the characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon and Indian races are, a mental and physical activity, which amounts to restlessness, as opposed to an indifference in submission to the dictates of circumstances amounting to apathy. In the case of the one people, difficulties serve only to evolve new systems of conduct or of labour; in the case of the other, they effectually bar the road and prevent any progress. An Englishman looks upon some unforeseen obstacle in the light of an experiment, a native regards it as a proof that he has failed. With the one people, therefore, the condition of national existence will be one of advance and improvement; with the other, it will be an inert acceptation of established forms, if not of positive retrogression. Opposed thus directly in the operation of all those instinctive utterances, which are the product of education and training, the influence of each on the other must perforce be a spectacle full of the highest interest to the philanthropist, and the student of human nature. Whilst, however, regarding their intercourse with attention, one cannot fail to be struck with the providential character of the circumstances which have rendered that intercourse possible. Never before, in the history of the world, have two nations, so peculiarly fitted to occupy the positions of teacher and of taught, been brought into immediate and close contact with each other. It has, however, been the custom to under-rate the effects of English influence on the minds and customs of the Natives. Hitherto the rule of English occupation in India has been one of war, constant stirring, and even desperate war. In such times, in periods of contest, the qualities brought into play are not such as are likely to do more than strike masses of men with wonder. Our bravery, our warlike dispositions, our unwearied good fortune, our military skill, are calculated indeed to fill the popular native mind with astonishment, and feeling of awe at the power we manifest; but this very feeling, acting upon a race of fatalists, would operate more to induce them to submit to our authority, than to lead them to attempt to imitate our civilisation. One century of war, would, judged by itself, be calculated only to fence the inner, social, life of the natives more securely from our intrusive footsteps. But fortunately, we have made better laws tread on the heels of conquest, and have opened a fairer field for the exercise of the promptings of self-interest, wherever we have planted the flag of our dominion. These things have led the natives to consider our rule, for many reasons, preferable to that of any other foreigner; and we have besides taught them to expect somewhat from our supremacy. It is from the operation of these causes, that the impression has fixed itself in the minds of the natives, that the English ascendancy means the breaking down of old superstitions, and the inauguration of great changes in their socio-religious system. And even Christianity, easier, safer and more sure. The knowledge, that the native is too timid, morally, to move of himself, only make our own responsibility the heavier. We ourselves are of opinion that the time has come for the English Government to shew that it is ready to tread in the road, which its educational system has opened out, if the natives will only shew how its efforts are to be directed. Will the native reformers accept this duty?

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE ALABAMA.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Nov. 15.)

THE career of the Alabama affords a very practical and instructive commentary on Mr. Cobden's views respecting international maritime law. It may be true that this daring vessel has not deliberately violated the rules always professed by the United States, and sanctioned more recently by the European powers which signed the convention of Paris. Complaints of injury to British property have been made at Liverpool, and are understood to be now under the consideration of our Government, but the alleged damage appears to be comparatively small; and on the whole Captain Semmes seems to have respected the regulation protecting neutral goods under the enemy's flag, and enemy's goods under a neutral flag. To have acted otherwise would have been to show himself unmindful of the traditional practice of his own country. But on the other hand, he has signally shown the great power of injuring an enemy which is given to a belligerent by the right to capture private property at sea. His single ship suffices to make the passage of the Atlantic unsafe for any Federal merchantman, and we have lately recorded circumstances showing the practical effect of the consternation thus excited. An American ship, with a full cargo embarked for a Northern port, is said to have been sold lately at Liverpool to British purchasers far below her value, in order to protect her from the risk she would run in sailing under Federal colours. Besides this, we read that the government of Washington is despatching several ships of war against their audacious foe, and is thus deprived of strength much required for maintaining the blockade, and carrying operations against the Southern sea[board]. The strict legality of the course pursued [by] Semmes in burning his prizes is be[yond] present purpose, although, if it be true [that] to this practice, a ship on fire be[comes] a beacon to be avoided, instead of a token of distress, the interests of humanity de[mand] it should be stopped.

[The] Alabama is an accidental feature of this parti[cular] war, and not an effect of the general rule. [The] Alabama burns her prizes instead of send[ing them] into port, it is because the blockade [gives] her no access to her own coasts, and neu[trals] ports have forbidden her the use of their [harbours]. If the latter were opened the sea [would] swarm with Confederate privateers, [and] the closeness of the blockade supersedes [the] necessity for any operations against Southern [commerce] on the open sea. The Alabama makes [one] important route dangerous for Federal [merchant]men, but the blockade leaves their rivals without any legitimate trade at all. It is, we fear, useless to hope that such powerful means of inflicting injury will ever be abandoned in war. Our columns have this week contained the report of a discussion at the Juridical Society, in which, among other eminent politicians, Lord Stanley took part, and brought forward some forcible arguments against Mr. Cobden's proposals from a new point of view. The member for Rochdale rests his case mainly on the injury done to neutrals under the existing rules. The war that may be proceeding is no concern of theirs, and yet they suffer from it almost or quite as much as the parties engaged. They have no interest in the success of either side, and they have no means of bringing it to a close, yet their commerce must suffer by the insecurity of the sea, and their manufactures languish for want of the raw material they consume. Why, then, should not all the nations of the earth seize upon the opportunity afforded by a general peace to bind themselves never again so to interfere with one another's prosperity, but to confine the evil effects of all future quarrels to the states between which they broke out? Various answers, have been given to this question, and among them it has been observed that there is no use in making rules which are certain to be broken if the interest of a belligerent requires it. The law of nations can only be enforced by war, and neutrals who desired to recent a breach of their privileges could only do so by joining in the quarrel themselves. And even if the law were observed, its effects would be evaded, or some other means found for attaining the same end. Thus supposing the United States to have nominally resigned the right of blockade, no one believes that the export of Southern cotton would now be allowed. Some municipal control of the ports would be asserted, as was actually threatened in the first instance, and, however illegal according to international usage, could only be overcome by war. So that the rule would fail after all to protect the interests of neutrals. Lord Stanley shows that even if it succeeded, the result might not be so beneficial as Mr. Cobden anticipates. He points out that any limitations upon the power of preventing commerce, would have the effect of strengthening the weaker party against the stronger. Such limitations would tend to equalise the forces of the combatants, and so to prolong the war. Now, all states are alike interested in rendering war as short an affair as possible. It may be a necessary evil for all of them in turn, and all are opposed to any step tending to protract it whenever the unhappy chance arrives. But such a step would be taken by any change diminishing the inconvenience inflicted on neutrals. It is no doubt a hard case that innocent parties should suffer, but in this respect neutrals are no more unfortunate than the private individuals in whose fields the battles happen to be fought. And they have in reality a very strong motive for using their influence to bring the strife to a conclusion. But if by a modification of the laws of war, the right of blockade and capture were once for all abandoned, and belligerents allowed to carry on their commerce unimpeded, then one of the strongest motives tending to the desired end would be lost, and, in the words of Lord Stanley, the neutral powers would say—"You may go on fighting as long as you like, for you do not injure us."

Nor is this all. War is no longer the business of the people *en masse*. The greater part of the population only feel its pressure in the shape of taxes, and even this burden is alleviated by the practice of raising money by loans. In this country wars have generally been popular at first, and the advocates of peace have usually had to wait long before obtaining the hearing to which they were entitled. It must surely be injudicious to do anything which would necessarily tend to weaken their present feeble influence. Now, if no trading interest suffered by the continuance of hostilities, it may well be questioned whether pacific inclinations would either arise as soon, and gain as much weight as they do under the present system. The changes desired by Mr. Cobden might thus militate against the objects which he has most at heart. In all these three ways they would tend to prolong every war that broke out:—first, by equalising to a greater or less degree the resources of the combatants, and so making it more difficult for either to obtain a decisive victory; secondly, by lessening the motives of neutrals to interfere; and, lastly, by diminishing the pressure upon the belligerents themselves. To conduct war as if it were peace, would be a great triumph: but to witness it, we must wait for the millennium.

DOINGS AT SHOEBURYNESS.

(From the Express, Nov. 18.)

IN view of the great, and to many persons unexpected, success achieved at Shoeburyness last week by Mr. Whitworth, it becomes desirable to estimate as nearly as possible the new conditions under which the victory of guns over plates has placed the most vital questions of naval architecture. We must, indeed, anticipate that any results at which we may at present arrive will be merely provisional. The triumph of guns of new material and new form may, we know not how soon, be followed by the discovery of new armour and of a new type of vessel. But we cannot wholly suspend our preparations for naval warfare pending such inquiries, and we must be content to make the best of our present knowledge, while admitting that it is imperfect and may be found hereafter fallacious. We shall not, therefore, lose our time, but rather employ it to the best advantage, in endeavouring to ascertain exactly the practical amount and value of Mr. Whitworth's present success, crediting him at the same time, as his success has entitled him to claim, with the power to effect some further advances in the same direction beyond what we have as yet had actual experience of.

Now the importance of the results of last week may be taken as residing in the fact that Mr. Whitworth has shown that no existing vessel is to be deemed invulnerable, and has so far restored us to the position we were in when our wooden walls were the ramparts behind which our victories were gained. These wooden walls we have been, it is true, forced to abandon, not because they were permeable to shot, but because they were penetrable by the modern horizontal shell firing. But when the Emperor of the French ascertained by actual experiment, that four inches of iron would not only keep out spherical shell (which even half-inch iron would do), but would keep out shot also, we were forced to follow his lead, because it seemed obvious that a vessel which could turn every shot fired at her was a match for a whole fleet of vessels which might, one after the other, be sunk by her broadsides. At the same time, in mounting this to alter the whole character of our navy, we have sacrificed many of our former advantages. We have been forced to build vessels of such prodigious size and draught of water (for without size the weight of iron could not be carried), that we have scarce a dock in which they could be repaired, while there is scarce an enemy's harbour which they could approach, and even on the high seas their unwieldiness would have made them of comparatively little service against smaller and more active ships. From the horns of this dilemma Mr. Whitworth has for the present rescued us. His guns on board the lightest vessel which can carry them will find their way to the vital points in their gigantic adversaries. We may now cease to emulate the Gloire, since our one-inch iron gunboats can plant their steel-headed darts in the Gloire's four-inch sides with equal destructiveness and with far greater certainty than she can reply. Instead of spending half a million on a single frigate, we may now at the same price have half a dozen frigates of far greater powers of service to us and of terror to our adversaries.

It is quite true that we must still, and for ever, abandon wood. But we must not allow ourselves to be carried away with the idea that because Mr. Whitworth has succeeded in driving shell even into iron vessels, he has made every iron vessel which can thus be penetrated as incapable of being fought as a wooden ship now is. The cast-iron spherical shell, containing a heavy bursting charge of powder, broke up, after making its entrance, into innumerable fragments, which were scattered with violence through the ship, killing and maiming by tens and twenties, and at the same time the explosion set the vessel on fire. Mr. Whitworth's new shells are of wrought iron, they are elongated, the fore part is solid, and the bursting charge, which is very small, is lodged in a small cavity, hollowed near the back. All these are apparently unavoidable conditions of his success; for he needs great weight, high velocity, and tough iron to force a passage through the opposing plates, and a large cavity for the bursting charge would either involve a diminution of weight or an increase in the length, and consequently a diminution in the velocity of the shell, while cast iron would break into splinters without penetrating or even exploding. But the inevitable result will be to render the missile much less harmful. Wrought iron will not fly into pieces at the explosion as cast iron does; it will rather open up like a burst gun-barrel, or at most separate into two or three fragments. The heavy forepart of the shot will receive little additional destructive power from the few pounds of gunpowder inflamed behind it, the back part may very probably in general, as happened actually on one occasion on Thursday, be driven innocuously out through the hole by which it entered. And while thus suffering infinitely less from the splinters, iron ships will have the additional safety that they will be uninflammable. For it may certainly be assumed that Mr. Whitworth will at least succeed in abolishing the teak backing, and in establishing the principle which many eminent shipbuilders have advocated on other grounds, that an iron ship should be built of iron without any intermixture of wood in her construction.

The conclusion to which these considerations lead is, that when we reach a thickness of iron which will merely serve to keep out cast-iron shells, or at least shells with very large bursting charges, we shall probably find that we have reached the limits of the useful thickness of iron plates. A greater thickness will of course make penetration more difficult; but Mr. Whitworth has proved that it cannot be made impossible, and the inconveniences of very thick plates will probably be found to outweigh their small comparative advantage. But it is at least clear that while the Ordnance pushes its efforts to make an invincible gun, the Admiralty ought now to desist from the attempt at absolute invulnerability, and seek only to discover the conditions of most serviceable defence. Let us ascertain by copious experiment the effect in the way of splinters and of fragments produced by the Whitworth shell on one-inch, two-inch, and three-inch iron, and let us be content to adopt whatever may be the minimum thickness which shall put our sailors in no greater peril than they joyfully faced when solid shot tore through oaken planking. Thus much we need not, if the Admiralty choose, be long in having placed beyond doubt. Relieved from its search after the impossible, it might, even before Parliament meets, be prepared to lay before it results on which it might with some confidence vote the moderate sums required to give us, in a fuller degree than we have for many a year possessed, a navy fit to go anywhere and do anything.

THE COTTON DISTRESS.

(From the Globe, Nov. 18.)

MR. GLADSTONE, in his speech at St. Martin's yesterday, made some judicious qualifications of the severe things he had said in the North lately about millowners who sold their cotton, and by that and other doings strained, as he conceived, the rights of property as much (for he wielded the sword of the spirit impartially) as a Duke of Athol shutting up Glen Tilt, or a Duke of Buccleugh refusing sites for Free Church places of worship. But if Mr. Gladstone opens his lips rather wide on some occasions, he keeps his mind also open to correction of precipitate or extreme conclusions.

Now sooner, however, does our eloquent and many-counselled Chancellor of the Exchequer let fall an undeniable piece of political economy, than there is a Colonel Harcourt at hand to pick it up. Colonel Harcourt said at the St. Martin's meeting of yesterday:—

"As to the Lancashire millowners, it was painful to him to find that so many thousand bales of cotton had been exported during this famine. What would be thought if during a famine in London, bakers and millers were sending their flour to Paris? He had it from several quarters that the stock of cotton goods in hand was so great up to the period of the cotton famine that, even if there had been no war in America, the greatest distress must have arisen among the population of the cotton districts. As it was, however, many of the owners were making great profits by selling goods which they otherwise would probably have parted with at a ruinous loss. He said this not to stop the current of public charity, but in order to bring public opinion to bear upon such men as seemed to be neglecting their duty in this crisis, and in order to shame them into doing what was right."

Now the first answer to be made to all these well-meaning distributors and classes of men who trade in an article, or in fabrics produced from it, for selling that article at their own discretion in open market—the first answer to be made to such diatribes is very short and peremptory. We find it made ready to our hand in a pamphlet entitled '*Observations on Mr. Gladstone's Denunciation on Certain Millowners of Lancashire*,' which has just been published in Surrey:—

"If the course which individual merchants ought for the public benefit to take, in a given condition of a particular branch of industry, is so clear as to make it right that they should be publicly rebuked for not taking that course, it is wrong that any discretion should have been left to them. The Minister or legislator, if he interferes at all, is bound to enforce by issuing commands, not by delivering moral lectures. If the public good requires that, when cotton is scarce, cotton should not leave the country, *its export ought to be prohibited*. By a compulsory law only will its export be stopped effectually; by a compulsory law only will the responsibility for the course pursued be placed upon the right shoulders."

Looking a little closer at Colonel Harcourt's illustration of his view on this point, we may remark that it is not very likely that, during a famine in London, the bakers and millers should be sending their flour to Paris. Scarcity of any article of prime necessity to life sends up that article (except when Harcourtite or Maratist political economy intervenes) to the scarcity prices requisite to attract that article to this market. Among the sections of the market, perfect freedom of export and import is the greatest. The market surest to be best supplied with it will be that market to which it can be taken, and from which it can be withdrawn, with most absence of restriction. This principle is thoroughly established in our legislation, and especially with regard to "breadstuffs." As regards cottons—the case immediately in question—Colonel Harcourt curiously supplies the answer to his own accusation. "He had it from several quarters," he said, "that the stock of cotton goods in hand was so great up to the period of the cotton famine that even if there had been no war in America, the greatest distress must have arisen among the population of the cotton districts." In other words, there was a glut in cotton goods already manufactured which would have rendered it unprofitable to have gone on manufacturing cotton goods, even if the scarcity of the raw material had not intervened to produce its present abnormal prices. It follows therefore, we should have thought, to any apprehension capable of inferring that two and two make four, that to have gone on manufacturing cotton, in these circumstances must, in a large proportion of cases, have become not merely unprofitable, but perfectly ruinous. All manufacturers are not Mammoth-manufacturers. All have not such a stake in fixed buildings and machinery, that, to keep them in use, and to keep together an organised body of workpeople, enormous losses may be incurred, and enormous stocks accumulated, with open eyes, and *with adequate means* to make the sacrifice. As a general rule, no trading class can be expected to go on trading *at a loss*. Trade and charity are perfectly distinct things; and indeed success, or at least avoidance of ruinous loss in trade, is a prerequisite condition to preserving the means of charity. This was well illustrated in the instance cited by Mr. Gladstone himself:—

"There are other millowners who have not kept upon their mills but have sold their cotton, and who, notwithstanding, have done their duty nobly. I am going to instance a case, and though it occurred not in Lancashire but in Glasgow, that does not matter. I will not mention names, but I know the particulars, and can state them with accuracy. The house in question is one of name and of great respectability. The firm held a considerable stock of cotton. They could not work it up without incurring an enormous loss, so they sold the cotton, and have since taken upon themselves the support of every one of their workpeople, paying them one moiety, of the wages which they would have received in the mills—namely, £250 a week, or £13,000 a year, and I believe that it is their intention to continue this payment (hear, hear). That firm need not appear on the subscription list; but if they had so appeared with a sum which would have seemed munificent it would have been a mean act compared with the noble course which they have in fact pursued (hear, hear)."

With reference to much that has been spoken, and much that has been written, on this Lancashire subject, one is more and more sensible of the absolute necessity of keeping in mind the distinctions between perfectly distinct spheres of action. The ordinary object of trade is pursuit of profit. You have no right to quarrel with a trader—*qua* trader for winding up a concern which has become a losing one, or disposing of his stock in it to the highest bidder. Again, the ordinary limit of legal or compulsory charity, is such an amount of relief as shall preserve the destitute from starving. This must more especially be the limit, when multitudes have become destitute, and when the poorer ratepayers (who are the most numerous) are themselves too imminently liable to be dragged down, by any addition to their burthens, to the condition of dependants and claimants on the rates. *Uncompulsory* or voluntary charity need have no limits, but those of the perceived extent of the necessity of the case, and of the means of the contributors to its funds to assist in relieving it.

If these distinctions are steadily kept in mind, there need be no more discussion of the way in which Manchester manufacturers, or Liverpool merchants, conduct their own business. They are not lords of land, and to treat their case as if it were in all points parallel to that of landlords and farmers, as Mr. Kingsley seems to do, is, *pace tanti viri*, to darken counsel by words without knowledge. The circumstances of the two classes would be more parallel, if the case were conceivable that the arable and pasture lands of this country should suddenly cease to produce returns to the labour and capital employed there —and therefore to produce means of paying labourers' wages, farmers' profits, and landlords' rents. Such a state of things, short of the land of the country being struck with sudden sterlity, is inconceivable, and so far therefore there can be no just parallel between "Wessex" and Lancashire. But we are quite prepared to admit that the wealth which *has been* accumulated in the latter district ought to bear equal burthens with the wealth of other parts of England, before uncompulsory or voluntary charity is invoked in its aid. The difficulty is that much which is wealth at other times is, in Lancashire, not wealth at this moment. It is property which does not produce revenue.

The sphere of spontaneous charity, in this as in all such cases, is to make up the shortcomings, so far as may be, of legal charity, so far as that breaks down. "The quality of mercy is not strained." The public will judge for themselves as to the extent of the need (which can hardly be exaggerated) and the extent of their means to aid in meeting it. The utmost that can well be expected of legal charity in the distressed districts is to preserve from absolute death by hunger the hundreds of thousands, whose labour so mainly built up the fabric of the wealth of those districts. All that can be done more must be done by external contributions; and all that can be done should be done quickly, before winter and typhus advance farther in their campaign.

STORY OF A DIAMOND.—One of the most amusing and least hackneyed stories about large diamonds is that told by Mortraye in his narrative of travels, 1730, and it relates to a large diamond weighing between 138 and 139 carats, "a little upon the yellow water, but of an exquisite lustre," and then belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Remembering that the Koh-i-Noor now weighs 103¼ carats, the above gem must have been an enormous specimen. Mortraye says: "there are at Rome, in the *Piazza Navarra*, several who sell old brass *coins* and *medals*, and divers sorts scarce stones, as pieces of *agate*, *cornelian* and other *antiquities* that are found in the earth or among the ruins; there exposed upon a sort of table or portative shop. A *Jesuit* of the *Casa Professa* at *Rome*, stopping by chance in this market, laid his hand upon the diamond we are now speaking of, which he then took for a piece of rock crystal, whose extraordinary lustre, though yet unpolished, raised his inclination to cheapen it. The vendor of these remnants of antiquity asked him fifteen or eighteen *baiocos* or a *giulio* and half (about ninepence). The *Jesuit* offered one (sixpence), and bought it; and after having examined it a second time more particularly, he began to suspect that it was something more than crystal; upon which he went to a *lapidary*, under pretence of having it cut, to sift out of him his opinion without directly asking it, only inquiring what he would charge to cut and polish it. The *lapidary*, having touched it and considered it with an attention that was soon converted into admiration, said: *Father*, this diamond is large and requires a great deal of pains and particular care; I can't undertake it under 150 crowns.' The *Jesuit*, containing his joy, answer'd that it was too much, but that he'd think upon it and come again; then went immediately to the *superior* of the *casa* to inform impartiate of his good fortune, who, being ravish'd with it, resolved to send for the *lapidary*, and agree with him to cut the diamond in a chamber of the convent, which being agreed upon and done, their next thought was to fix a price, and find a chapman that could give it; and the Grand Duke having the character of paying very generously for whatever was curious or rare, they pitch'd upon him.

"The lapidary found the stone carried it to *Florence*, and his *Highness* had it examined by his jewellers, who judg'd it of great value, both for its size and lustre, but without declaring their opinion before the *Jesuit*; whereupon the *Duke*, after many words with him, bought it for 70,000 crowns;" which our readers will think was a very good exchange for the "sixpence" and the cost of cutting and polishing the diamond.

Business Announcements.

W. H. WALKER & Co., Ironmongers, Cutlers, Braziers, Tinplate Workers and General Dealers, Corner of Church Street, Fort, rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ¼ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
SMITH'S BENCH VICES, 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
HEREFORD RING, new pattern.
PAINT BRUSHES of all kinds.
LIPSCOMBE'S WATER FILTER.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
JIM CROW.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
PORTABLE FORGES.
SICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
4ft. HANGING IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.
N. B.—W. H. W. Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ½ & 1 inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 2 feet Wrought Patash to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.
PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
W. H. WALKER & Co.

INFANT-REARING.—MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says that "about 40,000 babies die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, sops-and-bobsom, or pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflamation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion is that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food is adapted, more than any other article, to infant life, as is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

Packed in Bottles, with full instructions
Sole Agents, Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings.

One Case of White Cambrics.
One " Balzarine Dresses.
One " Cashmere Cloth.
One " Ribbon.
Three Bales of No. 30 Mule Twists, &c. &c.,

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT BEACH ROAD, UPPER COLABA.

On TUESDAY the 23rd instant, Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Beach Road, Upper Colaba, the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of Doctor J. WELSH, (proceeding to Europe,) the same comprises, Cut Glass Ware, White and Blue bordered Dinner, and Breakfast set, Plated Hot Water and Vegetable Dishes, Single and Chamber Candlesticks, Plated Spoons and Forks, Cruet frame, &c., Blackwood Carved Furniture such as Circular, and Dining Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Arm, Easy, and Rocking Chairs, Chiffonier, Teapoys, Screens, Flower and Hat Stands, Sofa Tables, Hanging and Tucker's Table Argand Lamps, Glass Door Cupboards, few Engravings, Side Board, Table cloth press, Camp Cots, Dressing, and Work Tables, large Blackwood Carved Cheval Glass, Wardrobe, Presses, Hydrabad Rugs, Burmese Images, and Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles.

AT 1 P.M.

One light Single-seated Brougham, with a powerful flea bitten Grey Horse, and set of Harness complete.
One Bengal-built Buggy, with a fast trotting Chesnut Horse and Harness.
Side and Hunting Saddles and Bridles, &c.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Saturday the 20th instant.

HAVE ON COMMISSION,
2 Rosewood New Cottage Pianofortes by "W. Bowman," London.
1 Rosewood Folding Harmonium.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 18th Dec., 1862.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & CO., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, Domestics, T. cloths, a few bales Mule and Water Twist, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in a Warehouse, at Waree Bunder, a large Quantity of Building Materials, Iron Ware, Lead Piping, &c. &c., in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just imported.

A Handsome fashionable and light English-built Buggy by Newton of Long Acre.
A Shigram with Bay Horse and Harness.

WINES.

Good Port Wine ..... Rs. 18 per dozen.
Good Sherry ..... " 18 per doz.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co's finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ..... Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints ..... " 7-8 "

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 18th December 1862.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, 43 Muskets with Bayonets, two Swords, one case Bets, 1 case containing Knapsacks, 4 Tents, 1 Bundle Flags, 1 Casse Blankets, 50 Slates, 1 Case containing School Books, 1 Box Microscope, 13 Bundles Tape, 1 Case containing Kneesacks, &c. &c,

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh Hams and Cheese.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Ginsgow.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Rich Gold Cravat Rings and Pins.
1 Barrel Organ playing 40 Tunes, Bronzed Argand Lamps of 1, 2, 3, and 4 Lights, by A. J. Nash and Co., of London.
Breakfast Services for 12.
Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per doz. Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's Hair Wash.
N. B.—Messrs. Richie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them. FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 18th December 1862.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Piece Goods, Twists, a Mahogany Square Piano by Broadwood, &c. &c.,

A few Boxes of Champagne in pints and quarts.
A Roomy Calcutta-built Double-seated Broughsm.

AT 2 P.M.

If not previously disposed of by private contract—
An English-built Dog Cart with Bay Horse and Harness complete, can be inspected at two hours previous notice.
One pair of Grey Carriage Horses. One capital second-hand Dog Cart.
One Stout serviceable Curricle with harness complete fitted for one or two horses.
And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF JUTE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Chinch Bunder, in Khoja Gully, in the Godown of Mahomed Dhurumsey, by order of Goss Doongercy and on account and risk of the first purchaser Varah Gullabhoy Khanbhoy—

200 Bales of Jute, the above landed ex *Good Success*, from Calcutta.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

In re Hoosainbee alias Sahib Jan, an Insolvent.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, all that piece or parcel of Government ground assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2884, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house, assessed as No. 32, standing thereon, facing Khoja Street, and situate in the Island of Bombay, without the Fort Walls, in Khoja Street, the said house being covered with Tiles, built of Chunam, and the ground on which the said house and premises stand, measures in length forty-seven feet, and in breadth twenty feet, and six inches, and is bounded on the East by the public road called Khoja Street, on the West by the Sweepers' passage, on the North by a passage, and on the South by the house of Essoobkhan, together with all and singular houses, out-houses, buildings, walls, ways, waters, water-courses, profits, privileges, easements, advantages, rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said piece of ground, messuage, hereditaments, and premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining.

AUCTION SALE OF BUGGALOW CALLED "SALLAY."

On WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Boree Bunder, by order of Puddomsey Veerjee & Co. and on account of Shaik Majid bin Abdool Russool and Sultan Abdool Russool—

A Buggalow called "Sallay," Nakoda Sultan Abdool Russool, with her Gears as now she lies in the Sea near Boree Bunder.

SALE OF MOOLTAN DHEIRÆ COTTON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 19th Inst., at 3 P.M., at the Apollo Green, in the depot of Pittabur Narrayen, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Maddy Tulsoochund Rajamchund, and on account and at the risk of the three following first purchasers, viz.:

On account of Vareey Malcey,
32 Candies of Mooltan Dheiræ Cotton.
On account of Bhoorsey Poorshotum Goonja,
66½ Candies of Mooltan Dheiræ Cotton.
On account of Khimjee Jadoyejee.
64 Candies of Mooltan Dheiræ Cotton.

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion is that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food is adapted, more than any other article, to infant life, as is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

Packed in Bottles, with full instructions
Sole Agents, Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

Business Announcements.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., also a few Casks of Bass and Co.'s double labled Beer, at Rs. 6 per dozen, just landed from the ship *Flying Venus*.

STRANGERS going to GAYNOR'S HOTEL should order the Buggy-walla to drive to the Police Office, Fort, which is close to.

Charge, Rs. 65 per month,
including plunge and shower Baths, as also morning Papers.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, MILLINER, No. 20 MEDOW STREET, FORT.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received a fresh Consignment of Fancy Millinery ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. HERN,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
3, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

BEGS to intimate that she has just received several cases of

NEW GOODS,

consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Crinoline and Straw Bonnets and Hats for Ladies and Children, made up Bonnets, Infant's Hoods and Hats, Feather Tufts.

A nice assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnet Caps, Black and White Tulle Falls, Velvet Head-dresses, Coronets ornamented with Steel.

A choice selection of Wreath and Bouquets.

Plain and Fancy Silks, Bright, Black and White ditto, Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Illusion Gauze and Fancy Grenadines, suitable for Dinner and evening wear, Organdi Muslins Printed Cambrics, Warm Dresses for ladies going "home" in fine Linsey Woolsey, Broché, Broché Crossover and Broché Genippes

London made up Skirts, also Morning Wrappers and Jackets, Zouave Jackets, and Bodies in Muslin and Silk Andalusian Vests.

Corsets and Expansion Shirts.

Maltese Sets Sleeves and Collars, Maltese ditto Cuffs and Collars, Muslin ditto Sleeves and Collars, Linen Cuffs and Collars;

White and all the new Colors in Tarlatans, White fine Swiss and Spotted Book Muslins